

GOR

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen. *Swift.*
GOODNESS. *n. f.* [from *good*.] Desirable qualities either moral
or physical; kindness; favour.
If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein
he might exercise his *goodness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they
incline to something which they may be; all which perfections
are contained under the general name of *goodness*. *Hooker.*

All *goodness*
Is poison to thy stomach.
—Yes, that *goodness*
Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodness* of your intercepted packets
You write to the pope against the king; your *goodness*,
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. *Sh. H. VIII.*
There's no *goodness* in thy face. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use,
and that's the best thing which serves the best end and pur-
pose. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

All severally made him very particular relations of the
strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was
observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen
in respect of itself: one pound of the same *goodness* will never
exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*. *Locke.*
GOODS. *n. f.* [from *good*.]
1. Moveables in a house.

That a writ be su'd against you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Castles, and whatsoever. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
2. Wares; freight; merchandise.
Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were
attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the
Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh's Essays.*
Salute, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men, *Waller.*
GOODS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.] A low term of civi-
lity used to mean persons.

Soft, *goodly* sheep, then said the fox, not so;
Unto the king to rash ye may not go. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goodly* Dobson dy'd. *Gay's Postals.*
Plain *goodly* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her program gown. *Swift.*
GOOSE. *n. f.* [from *goose*, *goose*, Dutch; *gawse*,
Erse, Eng. *geese*, plural.]
1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for
foolishness.

Thou cream-faced down,
Where got'st thou that *goose* look? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Since I pluckt *goose*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew
not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakespeare.*
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive ye cackling home to Camelot. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *goose*
and swan. *Peacham on Draughting.*
Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,
Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace. *Dryden, Fables.*
2. A taylor's smoothing iron.

Come in, taylor: here you may roast your *goose*. *Shakespeare.*
GOOSEBERRY. *n. f.* [from *goose* and *berry*, because eaten with young
geese as sauce.]

The leaves are lacinated or jagged: the whole plant is set
with prickles: the fruit grows imperfectly upon the tree, having
for the most part but one fruit upon a footstalk, which is of an
oval or globular figure, containing many small seeds, sur-
rounded by a pulpy substance. The species are, 1. The com-
mon gooseberry. 2. The large manured gooseberry. 3. The
red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry.
5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large green goose-
berry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved
gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved gooseberry. *Miller.*
August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe
fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. *Peacham.*
Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;

For always snails near sweetest fruit abound. *Gay's Post.*
GOOSEFOOT. *n. f.* [from *goose* and *foot*.] Wild orch.
The seeds are single and globose in some species; but in
others they are compressed: the cup of the flower is quinquefid:
the leaves grow alternately upon the stalks between the
seeds. *Miller.*

GOOSEGRASS. *n. f.* Clivers; an herb. See *CLIVERS*.
Goosegrass, or wild tanfy, is a weed that strong clays are
very subject to. *Martinet's Husbandry.*

GOBBLE. *n. f.* [from *gob*, dung, and *belly*, according to
Skinner and *Juvius*.] It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh,
beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be
contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a

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glutton.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of re-
proach for a fat man.

GORBELLED. *adj.* [from *gorbelly*.] Fat; bigbelled; having
swelling paunches.
Hang ye, *gorbelled* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat
chuffs, I would your store were here. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. i.*
GORD. *n. f.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from *Bian-
mont* and *Fletcher*. *Warburton.*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gor*ds and
ninepins. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gor*ds and Fulham holds.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

GORE. *n. f.* [from *gor*, Saxon; *gor*, Welsh, famous matter.]

1. Blood.
A grievous wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of *gor* blood thick,
That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground. *F. Quen.*
Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guileless *gor*. *Dryden's Am.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.
The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and *gor*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood
Stiff with his *gor*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Danham.*

TO GORE. *v. a.* [from *gor*, Saxon.]

1. To stab; to pierce.
Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear. *Shakespeare, R. II.*
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar
Commillion takes his brother swine to *gor*. *Tate's Jucen.*
For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed fides their fides in battle *gor*. *Dryd.*

2. To pierce with a horn.
Some to's'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he kill'd.
Dryden's Preface to the Conquest of Granada.

He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomson's Spring.*

GORGE. *n. f.* [from *gor*, French.]

1. The throat; the swallow.
There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only
deceive the fight with their figures, but the hearing with their
songs, which the wary instruments did make their *gor*
deliver. *Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gor*
rises at it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to
heave the *gorge*, disrelish and abhor the Moor. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He pewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Fa. Quen.*

TO GORGE. *v. n.* [from *gor*, French.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.
Thou detestable maw, thou womb of death,
Gorge'd with the dearest morsel of the earth. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*
Being with his presence glutted, *gorge'd*, and full. *Shakespeare.*
He that makes his generation mellow,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*
I must therefore desire, that they will not *gorge* him either
with nonsense or obscenity. *Addison's Guardian.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addison's Cato.*
The giant, *gorge'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den. *Addison.*

2. To swallow: as, the fish has gorged the hook. *Stimmer.* Fine;
GORGEOUS. *adj.* [from *gor*, old French. *Stimmer.*] Fine;
splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

O, that deceit should dwell
In such a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at Midsummer. *Shakespeare, Ham. IV.*
He had them look upon themselves and upon their enemies
themselves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hayes.*

The *gorgeous* East, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sov'reign sway,
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryden, Virgil.*
GORGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnifi-
cently; finely.

The duke, one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a suit all over
spread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value. *Warton.*
GORGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magni-
ficence; show.

GORGET. *n. f.* [from *gor*.] The piece of armour that de-
fends the throat.

He with a pally fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*

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He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone pray-
ing, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Jonson, Cat.*
About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
GORGON. *n. f.* [from *gor*, Saxon.] A monster with snaky hairs, of
whom the sight turned beholders to stone; anything ugly or
horrid.

Gorgons and hydras, and chimera's dire.
Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face. *Dryden.*

GORMAND. *n. f.* [from *gormand*, French.] A greedy eater; a
ravenous luxurious feeder.

To *GORMANDIZE*. *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily;
to feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.
GORSE. *n. f.* [from *gor*, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that
bears yellow flowers in Winter.

GORSY. *adj.* [from *gor*.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.
When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gorsy* fides the fresh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenser.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.
Thou can'st not say I did it.
The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gorsy* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*

GOSHAWK. *n. f.* [from *gor*, Saxon, and *hawk*.] A hawk
of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
So seem poor doves at *goshawks* light aghast. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

GOSLING. *n. f.* [from *goose*.]
1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if
you were hipshot? says the goose to her *gosling*. *L'Estrange.*
Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to stick to-
gether, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GOSPEL. *n. f.* [from *go*, Greek, and *euangelion*, good tidings; *eu*-
angelion; *eu*, joyful, *angelion*, happy tidings, Erse.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation.

Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun. *Waller.*

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a steadfast
belief of the promises of the *gospel*? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Divinity; theology.
TO GOSPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments
of religion. This word in *Shakespeare*, in whom alone I have
found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some de-
gree of irony: I suppose from the gospellers, who had long
been held in contempt.

Are you so *gospel'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shakespeare.*

GOSPELLER. *n. f.* [from *gospel*.] A name of the followers of
Whitby, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given
them by the Papists in reproach, from their professing to follow
and preach only the *gospel*.

These *gospellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rae's J. Shere.*
GOSSEMER. *n. f.* [from *go*, and *semer*, low Latin.] The down of
plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm
funny weather, especially about the time of Autumn. *Hammer.*

A lover may bestride the *gossamer*,
That idles in the wanton Summer air,
And yet not fall, so light is vanity. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Juliet.*

Had'st thou been taught but *gossamer*, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'st shiver'd like an egg. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamer*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The filmy *gossamer* now sits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore. *Dryden, Virgil.*

GOSSEPP. *n. f.* [from *go*, and *sepp*, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.
Go to a *gossipp*'s feast and gaud with me,
After so long grief such nativity:
—With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast. *Shakespeare.*

At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was
born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kil-
dare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tripping companion.
And sometimes lurk I in a *gossipp*'s bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks against her lips I bob. *Shakespeare.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.
To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *gossipp* at his labour. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*

He sung in ev'ry street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

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To *GOSSIP*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a gossip's feast and gaud with me.
—With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast. *Shakespeare.*
His mother was a votress of my order,
And, in the spiced Indian air, by night,
Full often hath she *gossipt* by my side. *Shakespeare.*
The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of
talking; and *gossippings* not be robbed of their ancient pri-
vilege. *Locke.*

2. To be a pot-companion.
Nor met with fortune, other than at feasts,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossipping*. *Shak. K. John.*

GOSSEPPED. *n. f.* [from *gossipp*, from *gossip*.]
*Gossepp*ed or compaterity, by the canon law, is a spiritual
affinity; and the juror, that was gossip to either of the par-
ties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not in-
different. *Davies on Ireland.*

GOSTING. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get*.]
Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius
got off. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Therites got thee, thou shalt be
Lov'd and esteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

These regions and this realm my wars have got;
This mournful empire is the loser's lot. *Dryden, Innocence.*

When they began to reason about the means how the sea
got thicker, and away back again, there they were presently in
the dark. *Woodward's Natural History.*

GOT. *part. pass.* of *get*.
Soliman commended them for their valour in their evil
hopes, in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the
victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any
good reason. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Let him boast
His knowledge of good lost, and evil *got*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of
submission to your will is *got*, will most times do. *Locke.*

If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily
bread, can any man say what he will do when he is *got* above
the world? *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Thou wert from Etna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

GOTTEN. *part. pass.* of *get*.
Wisdom cannot be *gotten* for gold. *Job. xxviii. 15.*

Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply
their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOWN. *n. f.* A word: a plant. *Dist.*

GOVE. *n. f.* A mow. *Tusser.*

TO GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow.

An old word.
Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gave just in the barn, it is out of despair. *Tass. Husbandry.*

TO GOVERN. *v. a.* [from *govern*, French; *gubernare*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.
This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the go-
vernment than the governed; as a malady in a vital part is more
incurable than in an external. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.
The welfare of that is the chief point, which he is to carry
always in his eye, and by which he is to govern all his coun-
sels, designs, and actions. *Aterbury's Sermons.*

3. To manage; to restrain.
Go alter her, she's desperate; govern her. *Shak. K. Lear.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo*
govern the accusative case.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

TO GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with
haughtiness.

By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may govern. *Dryden.*

GOVERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority;
subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet
grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and
safe. *Locke.*

GOVERNANCE. *n. f.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.
Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and
rose up instead of his brother Judas. *1 Mac. ix. 37.*

2. Control, as that of a guardian.
Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wise handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recured to a better will. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Under the furlly Gloster's *governance*? *Shakespeare, Ham. VI.*

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.